THE CONGRESS IN SESSION

The House and Senate Called to Order at Noon.

David B. Henderson of Iowa Takes In the Gavel in the House of Rep. rescutatives and William P. Frye

of Maine Presides Over the Sen ate-Early Scenes at the Capitol. The Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States convened at 12 o'clock noon today. David B. Headerson of lows was elected

party. Two minor nominations were made. John C. Beil, of Colorado, was nominated by the Populists, and Francis G. Newlands by the Silverites.

It was late in the session before the Roberts case was reached, and then the Representative from Utah was asked to step aside. This he did.

In the Senate, President Pro Tempore Frve called that body to order. After the usual prayer the new members were sworn in Protests in the cases of Senators-elect Scott and Clark were presented and sent to the proper committee. The case of Senator Quay was also taken up and the certificate signed by the Governor of Pennsylvania was presented by Senator Penrose. The protests against him were filed and the case was sent to the proper committee.

Resolutions on the death of Vice President Hobart were presented by Senator Sewell of New Jersey, after the committee to notify the President, in conjunction with a similar committee from the House, had been appointed, and then the Senate adtourned until tomorrow, as a mark of respect to the late Vice President's memory. Early Morning Scenes.

Contrary to the usual custom at the open ing session of the House, but few people were seen in the galleries two hours before the time fixed by law for the clerk to call the House to order. Under instructions of the Speaker-elect, tickets had been issued for every scat in the large space reserved for visitors, and no one was permitted to pass into the gallery corridor unless the necessary pass was exhibited. This prevented the crowding of the upper corridors. which has been a feature of the opening day

The prospects of a discussion on the Roberts case and the expected objection to his taking the oath and a counter-protest against this interference, drew an immense throng to the Capitol. The balls below the gallery corridors were opened to all, and crowds streamed along them in a vain hope of sccuring some advantageous point to see and hear. Early in the morning petitions against Mr. Roberts were brought into the House lobby. They were from every State and Territory in the Union, comprising over 7,000,000 signatures. There were about two dozen rolls of them, circular in shape, each covered with an American flag. About 19:30 o'clock they were brought into the hall of the House and piled in the shape of a pyramid before the Speaker's desk. They reached to a height of about ten feet. At the base were a number of separate petitions The usual crowd allowed on the floor prior to the opening of the session crowded around the pyramid and freely exchanged comments. The petitions were photograph ed by a local photographer, after which the pyramid was then taken down and the rolls placed before the desks in front of the

Shortly before 11 o'clock, under the direction of Representative Taylor, of the Elections Committee, the petitions were removed to the lobby. Mr. Taylor was asked if the netitions would be presented to the He said he did not know but intimated that later in the day there would be interesting developments, in which these petitions would play an important

By 11 o'clock the galleries began to fill, es predominating. The variagated and colors of their costumes and waving hat plumes made a pretty scene. were unable to secure reserved seats filled the lower corridors and the floor of triet for a writ of injunction to restrain the House, many attempting to catch members in the hope of getting tickets to the galleries at the eleventh hour.

Members Slow in Arriving.

The members were slow in arriving, no more than fifty being on the floor at 11 o'clock. Representative Roberts was the object of much interest. He appeared on the floor for a few minutes at 10 o'clock and held a brief conference with Representative James D. Richardson, but only a few recognized him. After his talk with Mr. Richardson he left the House to confer with his legal advisers.

As the members came in they went to their desks, near which they renewed acquaint ances and exchanged greetings. As the hour for opening the session drew near the members gradually appeared on the floo and took their scats. The old members nat erally secured the places they occupied buring the last session, while the new members had pointed out to them the desks of their predecessors.

Representative Richardson was perhaps the most sought-after member in the House. Every few minutes he was receiving congratulations, and the number of introductions of persons who wanted to meet new leader of the minority was very

The House lobby had the appearance of a greenhouse. Flowers intended for the members were in evidence everywhere There were numerous attractive figures, the eter-popular horseshoe being largely in the unjority. The flowers sent to Speaker Hen-derson banked one corner. Among other recipients of floral tributes were Representatives Connell of Pennsylvania, Rup-peri of New York, Chandler of New York, Loudenslager of New Jersey, Glenn of New York, Gibson, of Tennessee, Allen of Maine, Burkett of Nebraska, Dolliver of Iowa, Lamb of Virginia, and Woodsworth of New York.

Before the Gavel Fell.

There was little demonstration on the Senate side of the Capitol during the morning. The galleries were slowly filled, and a dull, listless thread of spectators relieved the monotony by pacing the corridors. At 11 o'clock the galleries began to don a holiday garb, and until the noon hour long lines of anxious persons crowded the halls and awaited even standing rooom within the closed doors of the public galleries. ortly before 12 o'clock nearly every se had been occupied. The ladies' gallery was a restless mass of color, in deep contrast to the solid black of the two other public seating places. In the diplomatic gallery were the members of the foreign embassies

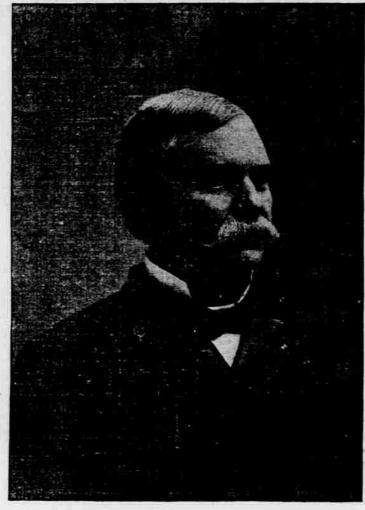
Lowest rates on Millwork always with F. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. and legations, while prominent persons from many States occupied the space re-

erved for members. When the pages had ceased bearing in their floral burdens, the scene on the floor was very pleasing. Every desk was pied high with magnificent floral pieces or huge

bunches of cut flowers. The air was heavy with the scent of roses. A conspicuous desk was that of Senator Shoup of Idaho, which was covered with a great basket of scarlet poincetta. While the Republican side presented a greater va-riety of floral emblems, every Senator was remembered in some way. On the desk of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts stood a great basket of roses from the Anti-Im-perialistic League of Washington, upon which was a quotation from the Declara-tion of Independence, beginning "We hold these things to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal."

Senator Depew entered early, accompa-

Speaker of the House by a full vote of the Republican majority. James D. Richardson of Tennessee was nominated by the Democrats and received the vote of his There was no crope or other emblem of bowed head listened to the chaplain, who official mourning about the seat of the predeficered an unusually long invocation.



SPEAKER HENDERSON.

last Congress by the late Vice President ing on the members and Congress. Hobart.

caucus tomorrow night.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS SUSTAINED. Providence Hospital Not a Sectarian

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision today holding that Providence Hospital is not a sectarian institution.

The question was taken into the courts on petition of Joseph Bradfield, who applied to the Supreme Court of the Dis-Ellis H. Roberts, in his official capacity as Treasurer of the United States, from paying to the management of Providence Hospital certain money appropriated for its use by Congress. The grounds upon which the restraining order was asked was that the institution is Catholic, and secta-

rian.
The matter was heard before one of the justices of the Supreme Court for the Dis-trict, who granted the restraining order. The defendant's attorneys, Henry E. Da-vis and D. W. Baker, noted an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the District, which after hearing argument overruled the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District. Bradfield then carried the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States, with the result stated above.

AN ANTI-TRUST DECISION.

The Supreme Court Determines the Addiston Pipe Company Case. The Supreme Court of the United States today affirmed the decision of the circour of appeals of the sixth district against the Addiston Pipe Company. This case was known as the Pipe Trust case. The action was brought in the United States district court for Tennessee, by the United States attorney, against the combination of iron pipe manufacturers, on the ground that it was in violation of the Anti-Trust law as being in restraint of commerce between

the States The district court decided in favor of the defendants, but this was reversed on appeal to the circuit court of appeals for the sixth district. The pipe companies brought an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which today decided that the combination was in restraint of that the combination was in restraint of merce between the States. This is the first decision under the Anti-Trust law, where the law has been applied to anything but transportation.

Beath Follows Vaccination. MALDEN, Miss., Dec. 4.-Percy Tanner, thirteen years, died yesterday afternoon in convulsions. The cause of death is said to he due to vaccination. The boy was vaccinated on Friday and immediately his arm swelled to twice its normal size. From that time until he died he was in a state of convulsions. This is the third death with-in a week which is claimed to have been caused by vaccination.

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CHALLENGED AT THE BAR

Roberts of Utah Arraigned in the House of Representatives.

Taylor of Ohio Objects to His Taking the Oath of Office-The Case Will Be Disposed of Later-The Reed Rules Adopted by a Majority of Nineteen-The First Day's Session.

Promptly at noon today Clerk Alexander McDowell, with three distinct raps of the gavel, called the House of Representatives

siding officer, which had been filled in the The Rev. H. N. Couden asked divine bless

He prayed carnestly that the progres THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Speaker Henderson to Announce Names Tomorrow.

It was said this afternoon that Speaker Henderson will not announce his Committing the new conditions which have come so unexpectedly upon it. Returning thanks for the providence that had brought the members together, he asked that when the Congress had adjourned the country might look upon the page of history it had writting. The Election of Officers. tee on Rules until temorrow. Unless a change is made in the programme the committee will be as follows:

Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsyl
After the prayer Clerk McDowell directania, Richardson of Tennessee, and Bai- ed the calling of the roll of the member

ley of Texas. Almost the first act of the committee will be to report a special rule to consider the Administration Currency bill.

The length of debate will, it is understood, be determined at the Republican caucus tomorrow night. the seat occupied by the Representative from that State. In a firm clear voice that could be heard in the four corners of the half he answered "Here."

At the conclusion of the roll call the cleri announced that 352 members had answere to their names. It was announced that William S. Cowherd of Missouri was not present, as he fell and sprained his aukle this morning.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa then presented resolution to proceed with the election of Speaker. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio pre sented the name of David B. Henderson of Iowa. This brought forth an outburst o applause from the Republican side. Mr Hay of Virginia presented the name of James D. Richardson of Tennessee. En-thusiastic applause on the Democratic side followed this announcement. Mr. Ridgel of Kansas nominated Mr. Bell of Colorad as the Populist candidate. Mr. Wilson of Idaho nominated Mr. Newlands of Idaho as the silver candidate. The clerk appointed the following mem-

bers as tellers to take the vote: Morris o Minnesota, Overstreet of Indiana, Carmack of Tennessee, and Underwood of Alabama Mr. Roberts was heard the second time on this roll call voting for Richardson. The result of the vote was thus announce Henderson, 177; Richardson, 153; Bell,

The clerk's statement that "Mr. Hender son, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is duly elected Speaker of the House for the Fifty-sixth Congress," was

received with applause. Clerk McDowell appointed Messrs. Richardson, Bell, and Newlands to escort the Speaker to the chair. It was five minute past 1 o'clock when Speaker Henderson with the committee, came down the centr aisle amid a burst of applause. At the Speaker's table Mr. Richardson addresses the House, saying that the committee ap-pointed to notify Mr. Henderson of his election and escort him to the chair had performed their duty, and he took pleas-ure in presenting to the House David B. Henderson, a Republican from Iowa, jus elected Speaker of the House.

Spenker Henderson's Address. Messrs, Richardson, Bell, and Newland then resumed their seats and the Speaker addressing the House, said:

The voice of this House has called me to grave responsibilities. For that call I am most profoundly grateful, and I am keenly sensible of the weight of the responsibilities that attach to this great office. I am encouraged, however, by the thought that no member of this body can escape 2 sponsibility, either to his people or to his country. All of us are under bonds to do our last.

country. All of us are under bonds to do our best.

The approval of the country; the approval of one's own conscience: the attainment of great results are not accured by petry contexts on narrow fields, but must be fought and won on broad, particite times of thought and action.

It is my duty, as it will be by aim and pleasure, to impartially administer the laws adopted for our government, but no Spaaker can be successful unless he has the co-operation of the members of this House.

The generous partiality and kindness that have been shown to me by the eartice membership here, encourage me to believe that zuen imperfections as I may have will be medified by the considerate and supporting disosition of these constituting this great body. I am ready to take the oath of office.

When the annulance subailed the Clerk

When the applause subsided the Clerk

Clear Blinds No. 1 White Pine.

called on Representative Harner of Penn-sylvania, the "father of the House," to ad-minister the oath to the Speaker. When the ceremony was over the Speaker called the members by States to come forward and take the oath. Taylor Objects to Roberts.

Utah was reached in the call of States at 1:30 p. m. As Mr. Roberts came down the aisle everybody in the galleries leaned forward to get a good look at him. As Mr. Roberts appeared before the Speaker Representative Taylor of Ohio, arose and objected. In giving his reasons for interposing his objection to the swearing in of Mr. Roberts Mr. Taylor said that if the court records and other evidences as to the claimant's character, which he had in his possession was correct there was no doubt.

ciaimant's character, which he had in his possession, was correct, there was no doubt that he should be not sworn in.

"The court records of Utah showed," continued Mr. Taylor, "that the claimant had been convicted of illegal cohabitation, and later evidences pointed to the fact that he was at present living in polygamy, and in violation of the Edmunds law, as well as the statutes of Utah, and the United States.

well as the statutes of Utah, and the United States.
"I ought also to say in addition to what I have just said," continued Mr. Taylor, "that I have in my possession a certified copy of the entry number showing the naturalization documents by which claimant was made a citizen of the United States, and wish to assert that if it is a correct record of his case, eminent counsel say that the claimant is not a citizen sel say that the claimant is not a citizen

sel say that the claimant is not a citizen of the United States. I offer and express no opinion on this point.

"If I were to pause to emphasize the charges that have been filed, it would be physically impossible for this hall to contain the memorials and charges that have been filed. Memorials have been signed by over seven million American men and by over seven million American men and en protesting against the seating of

He was followed by Mr. McRae of Arkansas, who said he joined in the objection made by Mr. Taylor, for the reasons he had stated, and for the further reason that if the charges made against Roberts were true he was guilty of a crime against the womanhood of the country as well as against the fundamental law of Utah. If the allegations were true, Mr. McRae said, there ought not to be a single man in the House who would vote to give him a seat in this House. The remarks were followed by applause.

The Speaker-I would suggest that the centleman from Utah step aside until the other members are sworn in.

Mr. Roberts—In doing so, Mr. Speaker, 1
desire it to be understood that I waive no

right in the matter.

The Speaker—The Chair will see that the contleman is fully protected in all his rights.

Mr. Taylor's Resolutions.

Mr. Roberts then retired, and the remain ing members of the House were sworn in Mr. Taylor presented the following resolu-

Whereas it is charged that Brigham H. R. Whereas its carrier to the Pifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives, and Whereas such charge is made through a mem-ber of this House, his responsibility as such mem-ber and on the hairs, as he asserts, of public receives, affisherits, and papers evidencing such insolite highly.

recently smarries, and papers extensions and intelligibility.

Resolved, That the question of the prima facinging to Brigham II. Roberts to be savorn in as a Representative from the State of Utah, in the Fifty-state Congress, as well as of his final right to a seent therein as such Representative be referred to a special committee of nine members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker; and until such committee shall expert upon, and the House decide, such question and right, the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be exorn in or permitted to occupy a seat in this thouse, and that said committee shall have power to smill for persents and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject-matter of this resolution.

For the purpose of completing the or canization of the House, General Grosvenor offered a resolution declaring that the following be elected officers for the enuing term Clerk-Alexander McDowell, of Pennsyl

Sergeant-at-Arms-Henry Casson, of

Wisconsin. Doorkeeper-W. G. Glenn, of New York. -Joseph C. McElroy, of Ohio Chaplain-Henry N. Couden, of Michi-

The resolution was agreed to. usual resolutions directing the appointment of a committee to join a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President and notify him that Congress is organized and ready to receive any mes-sage he may have to communicate, and that the Senate be informed of the organization of the House, were presented and adopted. The committee to wait upon the President was made to consist of Cannon of Illinois, Payne of New York

and Richardson of Tennessee.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, a membe of the Committee on Rules in the las se, offered a resolution adopting the rules of the Fifth-fifth Congress as the

rules of the Fifty-sixth Congress Mr. Bailey of Texas suggested that the esolution should limit the operations of the rules to some definite time, but he ob-jected to the fastening of the rules upon the House without chance of amendment or discussion. Mr. Dalzell said the rules were perfectly familiar to every member; they had been the law of the House for three terms, and were open to offers of amend-ment by any member. In view of these facts, and because the majority were desirous of proceeding with business, he hoped the resolution would be passed.

Mr. Richardson Speaks. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee followe with his first expression of leadership. As n keynote, it suggested a policy of acquiescence without factious epposition, in the determination of the majority, after pro

testing against what he deemed to be wrong and improper.

Realizing in this instance that the mi-mority would be unable to offer effective apposition, he had decided to make no facus opposition, but after entering his pro est see the resolution passed. He created a laugh by referring to the fight made against the rules last session by Represen

tative Hepburn, of Iowa.
"I had hoped," Mr. Richardson said, "that the gentleman would continue his fight against them now. Had he done so I can ssure him that he would bave had the hearty consent of every man on this side of the House. But he has marched his troops up the hill and, following a precedent established on an illustric has marched them down again. He will not oppose the rules now." Mr. Hepburn of Iowa briefly referred to

Richardson's remarks, saying that gentle-man was unfortunate—bis memory was too short. He (Hepburn) said he had been dissatisfied with the rules for some years, but when he endeavored to secure a change in the Fifty-third Congress, no man so bitterly criticised bim for his efforts as the "sincere, candid, and distinguished zentieman from Tennessee." gentleman from Tennessee."
"If the gentlemen want the whole truth

If the gentlemen want the whole truth of caucus action, the majority of the party had decided in their wisdom that the rules as at present constituted were best for the future government of the House, and with the characteristic modesty that has always distinguished the gentleman from Iowa, he gracefully yielded that implicit obedience to the majority of his paron account of illness was announced by his colleague, Mr. Thurston. The ceremony having been completed, the roll of Senators was called, and seven-ty-eight responded, showing an absence of only eight. The daily bour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock. A committee of Senators Platt of Connecticut and Jones of plicit obedience to the majority of his par-ty, which he hopes always to be able to olution of Mr. Dalzell was agreed

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PROTESTS IN THE SENATE

Formal Objections Filed Against Senators Quay and Clark.

The Question of Their Right to Seats Referred to a Committee-An Early Adjournment Out of Respect to the
Late Vice President's Memory—Absence of the Emblems of Mourning.

The last business before adjournment was
the announcement of the death of Hou
Garret A. Hobart, which was made by Sen-

sion, let the gavel fall at the stroke of oon, and the session was opened by prayer

petition to references to the late Vi e
President. He referred touchingly to the
loss the nation had sustained in the death
of its second highest officer; to the loss
the Senate had sustained, and to the perpetition to references to the late Vice the Senate had sustained, and to the per-were cleared within a few minutes, and a sonal loss its members feit in the demise general rush began toward the House,

Arkansas was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the House, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that Congress was in session, and was ready to receive any communication he may choose to make.

Mr. Carter of Montana presented a memorial and protest against the validity of the election of his colleague, Mr. Clark, whom a few minutes before he had escorted to the chair to be sworn in; also a petition signed

chair to be sworn in; also a petition signe by the governor, speaker of the house, and other officials of Montana, asking the San-ate to fix a time and place for the hearing

Senator Prye of Maine, who was Presi-dent of the Senate pro tem. at the last ses-lay on the table, to be taken up at some foture time for appropriate remarks:

Rsolved, That the Senate of the United Sta oy the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Milburn.

The venerable blind minister was ex-orted to the side of the Vice President's dest, and in a voice shaken with emotion he prayed briefly, confining the burden of his petition to references to the late Vice.

Hasoived, That the Senate of the United States, has received with deepest regret information of the death of Garrett Augustus Hobart, late Vice President of the United States, has received with deepest regret information of the death of Garrett Augustus Hobart, late Vice President of the United States, has received with deepest regret information of the death of Garrett Augustus Hobart, late Vice President of the United States, has received with deepest regret information of the death of Garrett Augustus Hobart, late Vice President of the United States.



SENATOR PRIE.

of Mr. Hobart. Supplication was offered which was still in session. The Senators for the widow and son of the decrased, as well as all who were in any way connected with him. He said: "Oh, God, falfi! Thy promise to be the stay of the widow and a father to the fatherless. Grant Thy bless-dent interest. ing to all his friends and to the members

man's life and character." The first business transacted was the presentation and filing of the credentials of James P. Tallaferre as Sanator from the

State of Florida.

The Presiding Officer was about to present the credentials of Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania, but was anticipated by Mr. Penrose, who sent them up. They were read, showing that Maithew S. Quay had been appointed and commissioned by Governor Stone "in conformity with the Constitution".

State of Florida.

cently been sworn in a storm. No provision has L... made for their comfort. It is said they will be equipped with uniforms and guns at the arrents.

Goebel men say the commission will refuse to count the votes while the soldiers are present. State of Florida.

The Presiding Officer directed that the credentials be placed on file, but Mr. Cockrell of Missouri moved that they be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and they were so referred without opposition, together with a resolution offered by Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire that Mr. Quay be admitted as Senator from Pennsylvania under appointment from the Pennsylvania under appointment from the

rials and remenstrances from mem bers of the Pennsylvania Legislature against the admission of Mr. Quay were presented by Senator Burrows, of Michigan, and Jones, of Arkansas, and were similarly referred. Then on motion of Mr. es loaded with Republican citizens of John-

Mountaineers in Fore Assemble at

cently been sworn in As

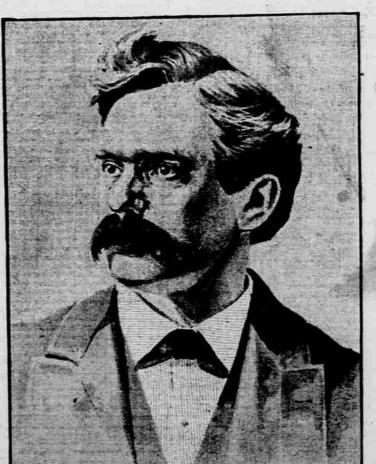
are present.

the Vote Counting.

of the Senate; keep us in Thy way, and may we bear in mind the testimony of this

Kentucky's apital. KFORT, Ky., FRANKFORT, Ky., dred and fifty mountains

side. A FORCE FROM LEXINGTON. Citizens En Route to Be Present at



BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS.

Hoar, of Massachusetts, the Presiding Of- | son and adjoining counties left here thi Hoar, of Massachusetts, the Fresiding Of-ficer administered the oath of office to the newly-elected Senators in groups of four. In the second group Mr. Clark, of Montana, was sworn in, without opposition. Mr. Depew was in the third group. In the fourth group the name of Mr. Hayward, of Nebraska, was called, but his absence morning attached to the regular Louisville and Nashville train. Johnson is one of the counties which the Goebel people propose to throw out, and these men go as witnesses in case they are

There are now in this city some three hundred men who will have to walt until the afternoon train before they go to Frankfort. They are desperate and say Governor Bradley will not need State militia to seat Taylor. Flynn's Business College, 8th and K

ness, shorthand, typewriting-\$25 a year. White Pine Window Frames, All ready, any size; lowest prices. F. L.bb.y

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Fight at Modder River.

Deadly and Accurate Fusillades From the Boers-Gnilant Conduct of a Party Belonging to the Coldstream Guards-When Night Falls the Enemy Retires From the Field.

LONDON, Dec. 4.-A "Times" despatch rom Modder River, dated November 29, says: "General Cronje commanded 11,000 Boers, who were in a semi-circular posi-The battle opened with an artillery duel on the extreme right, which was a mere feint. Then the Scots Guards advanced on the right flank, believing that the town had been evacuated. They lost heavily.

"At dusk pert of the Ninth Brigade and he Argyle Highlanders made a feint and rossed the river on the extreme left, while vigorous cannonade was kept up. Night fell with no decided victory. Next day the Guards followed the Ninth Brigade across and found the town evacuated. The remainder of the troops followed during the

"This was the Boers' last stand before Kimberley except at Spyfontein.

"The Boers fought steadily, but swelled the ambulances and the wounded under

The following is the "Chronicie's" ac-

ount of the battle of Modder River; "The fighting lasted four hours. The Boers were strongly entrenched, the front extending five miles glong the bank of the river. During a brief full in the artiflery iuel General Methuen sent infantry arrors the plain toward the river in two brigades. They were met by a perfect hall of bu le a from the enemy's sharpshooters posted lose to the river on the opposite bank. The British, who had no cover, moved fown. It seemed impossible to live through the terrible fire which was horriby accu-

rate. The Boers numbered at least 10,000. "The Scots Guard advanced six hundred ards before the Boers fired on them. Then hey had to Le down to escape the dead y fuillade, which lasted without intermission all day. The Highlanders attempted more than once to force a passage across the river, but the murderous fire compelled hem to retire. They suffered to rib'y while under fire. Subsequently a party of the Guards crossed the river and held their wn against a vastly superior force.

"The consensus of opinion of the staff is that there has not been such a sustained fire in the annais of the army. Men fell by the dozens, while attempting to rush the bridge. Lieutenant Colonel Coddringon, of the Coldstreams, Captain Sellpeine, a Queenslander, and a dozen men of the Coldstream Guards jumped into the river and swam nearly to the other side in the face of a heavy fire. They were forced to retire, however, and joining hands they swam back unscathed. Fearful havoc was

brought in the Boer positions and the enemy was forced to leave his entrenchments, 't put an end to the ouslanght. Durnight the enemy retreated, taking

....s. We are now occupying the Boer position. The Boer loss was tremendous." The Eastern Company's Aden-Zanzibar cable has been repaired. The remainder of the First Army Corps left Aldershot for South Africa today.

Mr. W. Crook has resigned as editor of the "Echo." His pro-Boer sympathies were in opposition to the views of the proprietors of the paper.

BOERS SHELL A HOSPITAL.

Removal of Wounded Men From Ladysmith Demanded. FRERE, CAMP, Nov. 30 .- 8:15 a. m .message from Ladysmith, dated November 25, says: "The chief feature of the last three days has been the deliberate shelling of the town, including the hospital. Schalkburger, in command of the Boers, sent an

impudent note that all the wounded must

go to Ikombin Camp. General White peremptorily refused. The Boers then continned shelling the hospital. There has been much damage to the own recently. The Liverpools and Gloucesters had eleven men killed and wounded yesterday. The Boers investing the

place number, probably 10,000. Tae troops re healthy, but impatient."

JOUBERT AT COLENSO. He Commands a Force of Fifteen

ESTCOURT, Nov. 30 (delayed in transnission) .- A local farmer who was taken prisoner by the Boers at Highlands and vas released yesterday, has just arrived in camp. He estimates the number of Boers holding Colenso at 15,000. They have fifteen guns mounted in strong posiions. He says General Joubert is in com-

ACTIVITY AT JOHANNESBURG.

Manufacture of War Munitions at the Regbie Foundry. LOURENSO MARQUES, Nov. 29 (delayed in transmission).-The "Standard and Diggers' News," of Johannesburg, says the Transvaal Government has assumed control of the Begbie foundry at Johannesburg and shells are being made there.

On November 27, revolving platforms for the heavy guns at the front were sent for-

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT. Estimates for 1901 Sent to Congress

The Secretary of the Treasury submitted

o Congress today the estimate of appropri-

ations required for the year 1901. They are Legislative, \$9,936,257; Executive proper, \$257,140; State Department, \$2,133,278; Treasury Department, \$162,171,442; War Department, \$190,112,851; Navy Department, \$76,469,690; Interior Department, \$174,660,841; Postoffice Department, \$4,581,-685; Agricultural Department, \$4,306,257; Department of Labor, \$172,980; Department of Justice, \$6,279,570; total estimate for

of Justice, \$6,279,570; total estimated 1901, \$631,081,994. The appropriations 1900 were \$596,846,970. Death From Scalding.

ELKTON, Md., Dec. 4.-The two-yearold child of Nicoli Mimhelo, residing near Elkton, who was severely burned about the face and breast by falling into a bucket of scalding water, died Saturday evening from

Lowest bids given on estimates.